

TITLEAQUEOUS DISPERSION COMPOSITION AND MANUFACTURING  
METHOD FOR THE COMPOSITIONFIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aqueous dispersion  
10 composition having good stability and dispersion properties and a process for  
making it by dispersing an ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer in water using an  
amount of ammonia in excess of amount that would be needed to neutralize  
methacrylic acid. It also relates to the application of this aqueous dispersion in  
making coated substrates.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Aqueous dispersion compositions of ethylene  $\alpha,\beta$ -ethylenically  
unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymers such as ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer  
or ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer are known and sold commercially. They  
can be easily made by dispersing the readily available ethylene acid copolymers  
20 in water using an alkali metal compound and are useful in various applications  
such as coating film. However, because the film coated with such dispersion  
compositions has a poor waterproofness, it cannot be used for applications  
requiring a film that is waterproof.

It is known that an ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer can be used as  
25 an excellent raw material for an aqueous dispersion composition obtained using  
ammonia as dispersion aide, see for example U.S. 3,674,896 and GB 2,269,822.  
Although it has been difficult to obtain an aqueous dispersion composition using  
ammonia alone, a film coated with such aqueous dispersion should have a good  
waterproofness since there is no alkali ion to absorb water.

30 GB 1,559,048 describes an aqueous dispersion of ethylene-  
methacrylic acid copolymer partially neutralized with sodium ions and optionally  
residual 90% with ammonium ions for coating substrates.

Uniformly dispersing ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer in  
water using a mixture of ammonia and an alkali metal has been known to be  
35 difficult. Such aqueous dispersions of ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer  
could be obtained by adding small amounts of a surfactant as a supplemental  
disperser. However, because the coated film using such dispersions have both  
poor waterproofness and bleed-out, causing contamination, it was not preferred.

An object of this invention is to find a way to use ammonia alone  
40 as a dispersion aide to make a uniform aqueous dispersion composition of an  
ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer that is stable for a long time, that is has a

- 5 good shelf-life of say a year or more. Another object was to find a way to make a film (or other substrate) that when coated with such an aqueous dispersion would have good waterproofness.

## 5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Attempts to obtain such an aqueous dispersion of ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer using ammonia in an amount equivalent to that of the carboxyl groups contained in an ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer were unsuccessful in making uniform dispersions.

10 With continued research, it was found that a stable, uniform aqueous dispersion of ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer could be obtained using an ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer containing specific amounts of acid, and using ammonia in an amount greater than the amount of the carboxyl groups in the copolymer. It was also found that coating a film (or other substrate)  
15 with such an aqueous dispersion could make a waterproof, coated film (or other substrate).

The present invention, claiming priority to Japanese Patent Application No. Hei 11[1999]-48872 which is incorporated herein by reference, relates to a process for making a uniform aqueous dispersion of ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer having good dispersion stability and to the aqueous dispersion made from such process. It also relates to a coated substrate such as a film that, when coated with the aqueous dispersion of the present invention, has good waterproof properties. It also relates to a laminate obtained by applying the above-mentioned aqueous dispersion composition on a substrate for coating and  
20 drying to form a coated substrate.

The stable, uniform aqueous dispersion of the present invention consists essentially of a dispersion of component (A), an ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer containing 15-35 wt% of methacrylic acid, and component (B), ammonia in an amount required for neutralizing 110-150% of the carboxyl  
25 groups of component (A) in water. The ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer preferably comprises 5-50 wt% of the dispersion and preferably has a melt flow rate of 50-2000 grams/10 minutes at 190°C/2160 gram load. Surfactants and the like are not needed and preferably are not used.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

35 “Consisting essentially of” means that the recited components are essential, while smaller amounts of other components may be present to the extent that they do not detract from the operability of the present invention.

“Copolymer” means polymers containing two or more monomers.

A stable, uniform ethylene acid-containing copolymer aqueous  
40 dispersion composition can be obtained by mixing selected ethylene methacrylic acid copolymer in water in the presence of an excess amount of ammonia.

5           The ethylene acid-containing copolymer aqueous dispersion of the present invention consists essentially of a dispersion of component (A), an ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer containing 15-35 wt% of methacrylic acid as the ethylene acid-containing copolymer, in water in the presence of component (B), ammonia used as a basic component in an amount greater than the amount of  
10   the carboxyl groups of component (A).

Both good dispersion property and good dispersion stability can be obtained by using an excess of component (B) ammonia, particularly an amount sufficient for neutralizing 110-150% of the carboxyl groups of the above-mentioned acid-containing copolymer (A). The resulting aqueous dispersion can  
15   be coated onto a substrate, such as a film, to make a coated substrate, particularly a coated film, that is not susceptible to moisture accumulation and has a good waterproofness.

It is suitable for ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer (A) to contain 15-35 wt% or alternatively 15-25 wt%, particularly 18-30 wt%, of an  
20   unsaturated carboxylic acid. In the case of using a copolymer containing an unsaturated carboxylic acid in an amount that is less than the above-mentioned range, it is difficult to obtain a composition having a good aqueous dispersion property. In the case of using a copolymer containing an unsaturated carboxylic acid in an amount that is more than the above-mentioned range, a stable  
25   dispersion composition cannot be obtained and both the waterproofness and mechanical strength of the coated film are reduced.

An ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer having a melt flow rate of 50-2000 grams/10 minutes, particularly 60-1500, at 190°C/2160 gram load is suitable. In the case of using a methacrylic acid copolymer having an extremely  
30   low melt flow rate, an aqueous dispersion composition having a good dispersion property cannot be obtained. When using a copolymer having an excessively high melt flow rate, the coated film has a poor strength.

Besides ethylene and methacrylic acid, the copolymer may be copolymerized with other monomers including an unsaturated carboxylic acid  
35   ester such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, dimethyl maleate, or diethyl maleate; a vinyl ester such as vinyl acetate or vinyl propionate; and carbon monoxide, in an amount of 20 wt% or less, particularly 10 wt% or less.

The aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention  
40   contains ammonia, which can neutralize an excess, particularly 110-150%, more particularly 120-140% of the carboxyl groups of copolymer (A), along with copolymer (A).

5 In the case of an aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention containing a lower amount of ammonia than the above-mentioned range, a stable aqueous dispersion composition cannot be obtained. In the case of an aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention containing a higher amount of ammonia than the above-mentioned range, gelling easily occurs.

10 The aqueous dispersion composition suitably has the copolymer (A) present in an amount of 5-50 wt%, preferably 5-30 wt%, and particularly 10-30 wt%.

The aqueous dispersion composition is obtained by introducing both ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer (A) and ammonia (B) with water into a vessel, then stirring them at about 90 to about 150°C for a sufficient time to uniformly disperse the ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer (A), preferably about 10 minutes to about 2 hours.

15 The aqueous dispersion composition has good stability and good shelf life, such that neither the particle size nor the viscosity is significantly changed over times of up to a year or more.

### Additives

A variety of additives can be added to the aqueous dispersion composition if desired.

25 Examples of additives include polyalcohols such as glycerin, ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol; lower alcohols such as water-soluble epoxy compounds, methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, or isopropanol; ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol diethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, and dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; esters such as propylene glycol monoacetate and ethylene glycol monoacetate; antioxidants; weather resistant stabilizers; ultraviolet-ray absorbents; antistatic agents; pigments; dyestuffs; antibacterial agents; lubricants; inorganic fillers; blocking preventing agents; and adhesives.

### Other Polymer Aqueous Dispersion Compositions

35 The aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention may be mixed with other polymer aqueous dispersion compositions ("Other Dispersions") with a weight ratio based on the solid components in the dispersions of about 10/90 to about 90/10, particularly 20/80-80/20.

40 The Other Dispersion(s) with which the aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention may effectively be mixed should have a pH of 7 or more. If the pH of the Other Dispersion(s) is less than 7, it should be

5 adjusted with ammonia to obtain a pH of 7 or more before mixing. Also, the Other Dispersion should be one that is not gelled when it is mixed with the aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention. It is suitable to choose Other Dispersion(s) having an average particle size of 1-10000, preferably 1-1000, particularly 5-500 nanometers (nm), and having a solid component amount  
10 of 2-60 wt%, particularly 5-50 wt% of the dispersion. Preferably the particle size of the Other Dispersion(s) should be substantially the same as the dispersion of the present invention.

Examples of the Other Dispersion(s) include aqueous dispersions of ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer (particularly those made using ammonia alone as dispersing agent), polyvinyl acetate, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer,  
15 polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, water-soluble acryl resins, acrylamide resins, methacrylamide resins, acrylonitrile resins, styrene-acrylic acid copolymer, water-soluble polyurethane resins, water-soluble styrene-maleic acid copolymers, water-soluble polyurethane resins, styrene-butadiene  
20 copolymers, high-impact polystyrene resins, butadiene resins, polyester resins, acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymers, polyethylene resins, polyethylene oxide resins, polypropylene-ethylene copolymers, maleic anhydride graft-polypropylene-ethylene copolymers, polyethylene chloride, polypropylene chloride, EPDM (ethylene-propylene-diene polymer), polypropylene chloride,  
25 phenol resins, silicone resins, and epoxy resins. One or more types of these may be used.

A mixed aqueous dispersion composition can be obtained by stirring and mixing the two or more dispersion compositions at standard temperature. The base resin of the dispersion composition of the present  
30 invention may be melt-blended or dry-blended beforehand with the base resin of the other dispersion composition to be mixed with it, followed by dispersion in water. The present invention is not specifically restricted by any manufacturing method.

### Coatings on Substrates

35 The aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention or mixed aqueous dispersion composition (aqueous dispersion composition of the present invention with Other Dispersion(s)) can be applied on any type of substrate as a coating. The coated substrate, particularly a coated film, made by this method has a good waterproofness.

40 The aqueous dispersions can be applied to a substrate for coating using a conventional method such as that using a roll coater or a bar coater, a method involving spraying, a method using an air-knife coater, a method using a

- 5 brush, or a method involving a substrate in the aqueous dispersion. Water is evaporated and a uniform film can be obtained by heating and drying after coating.

Examples of the substrate include molded products made by molding an olefin copolymer such as high, medium, or low-density polyethylene, ethylene- $\alpha$ -olefin copolymer, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene-  
10 (meth)acrylic ester copolymer, ethylene-(meth)acrylic acid copolymer or ionomer, ethylene-(meth)acrylic acid-(meth)acrylic ester copolymer or ionomer, polypropylene, poly-1-butene, or poly-4-methyl-1-pentene; styrene resins such as polystyrene, ABS resin, or styrene-butadiene block copolymer; polyesters such as  
15 polyethylene terephthalate; polyamides such as nylon 6 or nylon 66; polyvinyl chloride; or their blends; natural materials such as a film, metal (iron, copper, aluminum, or stainless steel), wood, or paper; natural or synthetic leather; fibers such as nylon, polyester, acryl, urethane, or rayon; and fabrics.

The thickness of the coated film is not specifically restricted, but  
20 is suitably 1-20 micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), particularly 1-5  $\mu\text{m}$ . The coated film may be crosslinked by irradiating using an electron beam to improve the waterproofness or durability.

## EXAMPLES

The following examples are illustrative of the present invention.  
25 All parts in the following examples are based on weight.

### 1. Raw materials and additives

The ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymers ("Copolymers") used in the examples are described in Table I. The ammonia used in the experiments was a 29% aqueous solution made by Kanto Kagaku K.K.  
30

Table I

Composition		FR (dg/min)
Copolymer 1:	Ethylene/methacrylic acid (80 wt%/20 wt%)	60
Copolymer 2:	Ethylene/methacrylic acid (80 wt%/20 wt%)	300
Copolymer 3:	Ethylene/methacrylic acid (80 wt%/20 wt%)	500

### 2. Methods for evaluating the properties

Properties of the dispersions set forth in Table III were determined as follows:

- 5     1. Appearance:     The measurement of Appearance of the resulting  
dispersions was by visual examination. The  
Appearance was considered to be
- a. "Uniform"     if the dispersion contained no non-dispersed substances  
and remained stable for an extended period of time;
- 10       b. "Non-uniform" if the dispersion contained non-dispersed substances or  
precipitates; and
- c. "Not dispersed" if the substances did not disperse or remain dispersed  
in the aqueous media.
- 15     2. pH:     Based on JIS K6833. Obtained by measurement of a  
sample using a commercial pH meter Horiba Custany  
LAB "F12" pH meter.
3. Viscosity:     Based on JIS K6833. Obtained by measurement using  
a single-cylinder rotary viscometer Synchro Lectric  
Viscometer.
- 20     4. Average Particle size:     Measured by laser beam scattering-type particle  
size distribution measuring apparatus NICOMP  
370HPL.

### APPLICATION EXAMPLES 1-3

- 25           Copolymers, ammonia, and distilled water were introduced into an  
autoclave (300 mL) in the amounts shown in Table II, followed by stirring at  
150°C for 60 minutes. The weight percent solid component in the aqueous  
mixture in each case was 25 wt%. Evaluation results for dispersion properties are  
shown in Table III.

### COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES 1-4

- 30           Ammonia was used in the amounts shown in Table II in the same  
process used in Application Examples 1-3. Evaluation results for the dispersion  
property are shown in Table III.



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Table II

Composition		
	Resin	Neutralization degree (NH <sub>3</sub> ) (%)
Application Example 1	Copolymer 1	130
Application Example 2	Copolymer 2	130
Application Example 3	Copolymer 3	130
Comparative Example 1	Copolymer 1	100
Comparative Example 2	Copolymer 2	100
Comparative Example 3	Copolymer 3	100
Comparative Example 4	Copolymer 1	75
Comparative Example 5	Copolymer 3	75

Table III

	Appearance	pH	Viscosity	Average particle size
Application Example 1	Uniform	11.1	225	53
Application Example 2	Uniform	11.1	400	22
Application Example 3	Uniform	11.0	705	24
Comparative Example 1	Not dispersed			
Comparative Example 2	Non-uniform	10.9	370	26
Comparative Example 3	Non-uniform	11.0	555	29
Comparative Example 4	Not dispersed			
Comparative Example 5	Not dispersed			